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Of W. B. Correll, S. Sutton, So tonest; D. Williams, Ira. Philips, and A. S. Fenner, Court et J. Thompson, Atlanta-et; J. C. Dey, No. 1 Fulton av., D. S. Fowerl, Myrthe-ev.; W. E. Platt, Christon av., C. Ven Galle, Denner, Purpold Albercht, No. 191 Vorket; J. Loughran, South 7th-at, Eastern Datrick. Sole Wholesale Apolt, OARDERS O. TVELIN, No. 27 Pult mat.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1859 contains a historic sketch of the Election of Bright and Fitch, the bogue Senators from fedists, which will pessess interest at this time in view of the recent election of genuine Sen-Store from that State.

The work on the State Inebriate Asylum has been suspended upon the building at Binghamton unt Spring. About 400,000 bricks have been laid, and 50,000 feet of store. Benjaman F. Butler remembered this excellent institution in his will.

## New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1869.

The Bevival of Business. As an evidence of a general revival of business, we can state that the receipts of THE TRIBUSE for advertiong and subscriptions during the last week reached the amount of \$27,336 16, being a considerably larger som than we ever before received in a single week. During the menth of December our receipts for adverthere ents were larger by over eleven per cent than in any previous December.

## The Tribune Almanac for 1859.

An edition of thirty thousand of this manual has been printed, and orders received in advance are being filled with all possible dispatch. Another edition will be put to press immed stely, so that there may be no delay in filling future orders. The election returns are unusu ally complete, those for this State being published by Towns and Wards, which is a new, and, we think, valuable feature of the work. Every reader of THE TRIBUNE should have a copy. For table of contents see a ivertisement elsewhere.

Four weeks ago next Tuesday, the schooner Susan sailed out of Mobile Bay with one United States officer on board as an invited guest, and one barmless shot in her rear from a Revenue Cutter, which ran aground in its eagerness to facilitate emigration. Nothing authentic had been heard from her till Saturday, when the New Year was celebrated by a procession in Mobile in honor of the emigrants' inglorious return. The British war steemer Basilisk brought them home-poor shipwrecked mariners. The Susan ran upon a coral reef near Belize, and the Governor of Honduras sent the pestilent fellows home by the nearest conveyance. From one of our dispatches we learn what their project was, and what faith to put in A POLITICALLY CLAMSFIED LIST OF THE XXXVITH CON- New-Orleans "news" relating to matters of this description. A happy New-Year to Nicaragua! May this event be an omen for her.

> It seems that ten or fitteen persons only, instead of forty, as at first reported, were kided in the late railroad catastrophe in Georgia.

> A remarkable explosion occurred in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday afternoon. A large two-story engine-house was blown to pieces, "not one brick being left upon another," and the city shaking from turret to foundation-stone. A fire had been left burning, the gas from which is supposed to have done the mischief.

> Government has received dispatches from the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient importance to give rise to long consultations, to which the new Minister to Spain was a party. Of their nature we are not apprised.

A secret convention of ironmasters meets in Washington to day, to take measures looking to the protection of American industry.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her news, which is of unusual interest, is to the 18th ult., three days' later. Mr. John Bright had made more speeches for Parliamentary Reform, and a "Union' looking to that end had been formed. It would appear from the Irish papers that the club, the members of which were recently arcested, was at the bottom of a somewhat formidable plot. At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company nothing special was done, except to adopt the Directors' report, which embraces facts already known to the public. The prospectus of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the object of which is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, has been issued. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to three per cent. It is the impression in Italy that a political crisis is at hand, and it is affirmed that France encourages Piedmont, though to what extent is not stated. Austria is preparing foreign journals find it difficult to forward their letters from Rome, and are threatened with expulsion. In Russia a powerful party is striving to frustrate the Emperor's scheme of emancipation and to increase the power of the nobles, at his expense. In Turkey there are rumors of a ministerial crisis, in which event Fund Pashs will be appointed Grand Visier. From China the news is that the tariff question is in course of adjustment, and that the Court of Pekin is acting in entire good faith in its dealing with the British and Americans. Cotton has advanced: Breadstuffs are duil: Consols are quoted at 961 @ 97.

Senator Douglas, in his speech from the balcony of the Everett House, undertook, among other things, the championship of the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, that is to say, of the manifest destiny of this pation to annex and swallow up all its neighbore. To give a sort of religious sanction to this doctrine-s very favorite style of argumentation in this country, being employed also in defense of Slavery, the slave-trade and the rum trade-Mr. Donelas quoted from scripture the injunction to increase and multiply. We do not exactly see what increasing and multiplying has to do with the appexation of Cuba, Mexico, Central America. &c., since, within our present limits, there is such ample room for carrying out this command. Surely, Mr. Douglas does not intend to inculcate that every man with a large family, or who hopes to have one, is justified by this scriptural is junction in breaking into his neighbor's bouse, seizing his goods, and thrusting bim and his children into the street, or retaining them only in the condition of domestic servants. There is indeed, another scriptural injunction wh h seems to us much more appropriate to this point, and one of such urgency and solemnity as to find its place among the Ten Commandments. Mr. Dungias will find at the end of the Decalogue, "Thou shall not covet anything that is thy neigh-

The argument in favor of unlimited appearation, which Mr. Douglas attempts to draw from our past history, is, as we have shown before now, not at all to the purpose. Louisians, Florida, and the acquisitions we have made from Mexico. were acquisitions of land only. This sort of annexation has come to its natural end. There remains no more vacant land along our borders, except a part of the British possessions. But, appenation in that direction is no longer a part of the programme. It is Great Britain that acquires from us, (as in the case of the boundary of Maine and Oregon not we at sequire from Great Britain. To carry out the seteme of appearation, of which Mr. Douglas is so enthusiastic an advocate, would place us to a new position, in the highest degree dangerous to

of self-government which declares the right " of each State and each Territory of this nation to "form and regulate its own institutions in "its own way." "That great principle," so says Mr. Douglas, and in this general statement of the fact we quite agree with him. "underlies our complex system of government, and all of our political 'metitutions rest upon it." We also fully agree with Mr. Douglas, "that the peace, the harmony, " and the perpetu ty of the Republic depend upon "maintaining that principle inviolate, as it was "vindicated by our revolutionary fathers." It is perfectly easy to apply this principle of self-government to new Territories and new States for med by the settlement of our own people on lands previously vacant; nor have the annexations hitherto made, led to say material or longcontinued abandonment of it. But of the aheady settled Territories on our borders, it is only those belonging to Great Britain and inhabited by people speaking the same language, having the same origin, and, in substance, the same political ideas and institutions with ourselves, that we could proceed to annex without at the same time abandoning, as to the Territories so annexed, the principle of self-government. What was done by Mr. Jefferson and by his supporters in Congress-much more enthusiastic advocates of the great principles of State Rights and Popular Sovereignty than are commonly to be met with te-day, at least within the ranks of the Democratic party - in the case of the Territory of Orleans, may afford some slight indication of what it would become necessary to do in the case of the acquisition of Cubs or of Mexico. In the Territorial Government established for the settlements newly sequired by the Louisiana cessions, of which New-Orleans was the capital, the great principle, so much insisted upon by Mr. Dong'as of Popular Sovereignty and self-goverament was quite cast saide. The white inhabitants of that Territory were some twenty-five thousand in number, and they were owners of an equal number of slaves Tous, the population was sufficient, according to the then congressional ratio to have entitled the inhabitants to immediate admission as a State. But of this white population the large majority were French creoles, decendants of the original French colonists, with a certain ad mixture, bowever, of French, Spanish and British emigrants. The attachment of many of these people to the American connection was but dubious, while their experience in self government was very limited. Under France, the colonists had possessed hardly any political power; under Spain, none at all. The new government set up by the United States included only a cautious and limited departure from these despotic models. The President was authorized not only to appoint the Governor and Secretary of the new Territory, but annually to nominate the thirteen members who were to compose the Legislative Council. This provision, though strongly objected to and once struck out by the House of Representbtives, as contrary to democratic principles, was reinstated by the Senate, and, on the report of a Committee of Conference, was finally agreed to. So triffing a portion of the Orleans Territory and been settled at the period of annexation, that the rapid flow into it of an American population soon led to the reëstablishment there of the principles of popular sovereignty. But such a result could hard y be expected in the case of Cubs, and much less in that of Mexico. Should we acquire these countries it would be necessary to govern them by a sort of pro-Consular administration as subject Territories, thus abandoning Mr. Douglas's favorite prit ciple of popular self-government, and striking. as he insists such an abandonment would be, a fatal blow at the peace, barmony and perpetuity of the Republic. If the existence of domestic Slavery in some of the States, and the departure therein from the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal, has so staken the foundation and threatened the permanence of our political system, what must we, as reasonable men, expect from the still further defor what may come, and the correspondents of parture from that great principle in the attempt to ject States? The experience of Athens, of Rome, and of the Swiss Cantons ought to be a solemn

that other doctrine on which Mr. Douglas so

much prides himself-that "great prisciple

warning to us how we attempt anything of that As to Mr. Douglas's pretense that "the weak "and feeble powers adjoining us in America are cur patural allies, and that we have a greater interest in them than any foreign power-an " interest that they should have a firm and stable "government' - such an assertion, if sincerely made, only proves Mr. Douglas to be sadly ignorant both of history and the philosophy of politics. Just so Persia claimed to be the natural ally and protector of the feeble Greek States on her border, perpetually disturbed as many of them were by intestine commotions. Just so England claimed to be the patural ally of Wales, Ireland and Scotland. Whereas every well-informed person knows, both from reason and experience, that great and powerful States bordering on weak ones are the natural enemies of the latter - always seeking to swallow them up - and, so far from having an interest in the stability their government, always seeking to interfere to stimulate rebellions and internal dissensions. That is what all our M nisters have constantly done in the case of Mexico and Central America, and that is what our people have long done and are now doing in the case of Cuba. It would be just as reasonable to say that the wolves prowling round a sheep-fold are, by reason of their contiguity, the natural protectors of the sheep. The na ural ailies of Mexico and Central America, and of Spain, so far as Cuba is concerned, are Great Britain and France, those being the only Powers able to keep American statesmen like Dongiss, Pierce and Buchanan, and American filibusters like Walker from eating them up.

Can the cost of educating at the public charge one small boy, or many small boys, be made a subject of arxious inquiry to a community of tax-payers, who have not slackened their speed in moseygetting under the burden of an assessment of eight and a baif millions a year! Is the property sensibility of the assessable and assessed New-Yorker still cervous to the aggressive freedom made with the out-he fands by our most Free Academy-or does be not care whether it costs \$42 47 a year to teach a scholar in that institution, or \$200 a year?

There certainly is a choice to tax payers in these two sums, and a choice to all who appreciate the worth of Free Education. The smaller of them, \$42 47, was prophetically assured to us by the Board of Education as the limit of the expense of educating a New-York bey in the Free Academy. whenever the number of its popils should reach six our republican system, and especially fittal to hundred. That number of promise was rescored

receded by eighty eight pupils in the year of taxation '55. Yet the cost during the year just classed of educating a scholar in the Free Academy has been \$82 66. Let us invoke the public attention to the following tabular view of the growing and mensoing costliness of Education in this institution. It is made up from the published reports of the Free

and passed in this year 1858-was reached and ex-

Academy: 1849 202 \$10 9.5 1850 85 17 985 1851 488 22 228 17,985 11...... 22,928 90..... 26,35-56..... .571 ..... 1854..... 1855......688...... 18.6...... 517...... 42,374 37...... 46,432 62..... 68 25

The expense for each pupit is estimated from the number upon the register at the commencement of the Academic year. If that number was carried undeminished through the year, it would furnish a correct basis for the estimate. But it is subject to deductions, under influences which are chronic and constant. The annual decrease of the pupils between the July examination for admission and the month of September, may be set down at 25. After that it is a dropping fire of loss to the end of the year. In some of the Wards the reputation of the schools is largely dependent upon the number of pupils sent from teem to the Free Academy. Promising lads are easily persuaded to qualify and present themselves for examination, when there is nopurpose on their part, or that of their parents, that they shall remove in the institution and finish its course. The records of the Acidemy will show that the number of pupils belonging to it is always less in September than was registered in July This yearly diminution was made the subject of regret by the President of the Board of Education n 1856. "A serious drawback," he said, " to the prosperity of the Academy, is the number of those who leave without completing the course of study. The number who left in 1856 was 258, of whom 138 left before the commencement and 120 afterward. Of these latter 58 were of the class just admitted, of whom 33 stayed only half a month. ' Yet before they departed they were made to serve a useful statistical and arithmetical purpose-the hiding of the real cost of the Free Academy education. Now, the number of pupils registered in that year of Presidential complaint was 517; diminished by the 258 who "left," there would remain for education (and for purposes of taxation) the number of 259 pupils. These being the divisor, and the total expense of the Academy in that year being the dividend, the actual cost of educating each scholar was \$163 60, instead of that forty odd dollars per annum, so prophetically assured to us.

Why should not our tax-ridden citizens be let off as cheaply as their brethren of Philadelphia The expense for each pupil in the High School of the latter city, taking the mean of the whole number taught, was last year \$49 20. If it were estimated upon the New York plan, of the largest registered number, it would be still less-only \$42 84 per pupil. And why should not "books "and stationery" for the purposes of grainitous yet costly education, be as cheaply accessible to New Yorkers as to Philadelphians ! At our Free Academy, last year, the cost of these amounted to \$3,104 for 613 students. At the Philadelphia High School, the cost of the books and stationery during the same year was only \$607 for 600 studentsfive times less than with us. What, too, is the reason that the classes in our Free Academy reverse the serpentine growth of " small by de greees and beautifully less," and are the largest at the tail and the smallest at the head ! At Union College the graduating classes are always the largest and the Freshmen the smallest. At our Free Academy the proportional numbers of the classes will equal the reported numbers of those who were examined for advancement in February,

1857. They were as follows: 
 Seniors.
 99

 Juniors.
 31

 Sophomores.
 52

 Freshoen.
 115

 Introductory Students.
 341

The disproportion of advanced pupils to the emple and costly provisions of Professors, and all the machinery of a complete education, will strike our readers upsatisfactorily. Is it for "twenty "two seniors" that this august array of titled teach ers and lecturers is maintained-for "thirty-one "juniors" that we aretaxed to keep up an estab hat ment that costs us over \$50,000 a year? How much better it would be to close it, and go immediately to the Trustees of Columbia College and make a contract with them to educate those pupils of the public schools who now seek the advantage of an education in the Free Academy, but do not pursue them. We will renture to say that for \$40 year this time-honored institution would be happy to impart its best culture to the chosen ones of our

It would give us great pleasure to furnish the tax-payers of New-York city with a statement of the precise cost of educating a lad at the Free Academy, painful as the intelligence might be to them. But such a thing as a report of the average doily attendance of its scholars, though required by law of the Grammar Schools, has never been fur mished by the Academy. At least there is no such statement among the printed documents of the Board of Education. Those curious for accurate knowledge on this point, must apply for informstion to sources not accessible to the public. It is our firm belief, however, that unless a corrective of economy is soon applied to this institution, the expense of a year's tuition of a pupil within its walls will be at least \$200. The tax for its maintenance will then amount to \$120,000 a year.

There is, or there once was, in London, a Pitt Club, which meets, or met, at the Star and Garter, or the Shamrock, Thistie and Rose, or the London Tavern, or some other bostel celebrated for sound political principles, nest wines and lively though conservative turtle. Upon these occasions it was the fastion, and may be the lastion now, for the selt of Britain to praise the pust, to mourn over the present, and to dilate with orthodox agony upon the dreamful dubiosity of the future. Now, as Lendon has its Pitt Club, so the reader will notice that it is the most netural thing in the world for Boston to have its Webster Club. And it January, meets at the Revere House, or some other celebrated House of Call, to eat and drink and speak-to invoke the blessing of the illustrious shade-to swear eternal fidelity to something or other, pobody seems to know particularly to whatto blow up the people who do not come and to softly tickle the elbows of those who do come. The object of this funeral baked meeting is obvious. It is to fan the fires of self-complaceury. It is to

thoroughness they appreciated the restly Great | pocured the indictment for malversation of some Mar -tow they were wise enough to worship tem while living and pions enough to worth p him now will notice, is not to show up the greatness of Webster, but to exhibit the greatness of Webs er's acorers. It is in tois way that all beroes once interned are made the stailing horses of heroes set in the fless. The world thinks vastly more of the enthusiastic persons who tog and gross and sweat as they carry a dead gentleman of distinction into the Vaibala, then it does of the dead gentleman himself. Ten people admire and appreciate Mr. Everett to one gentleman who admires and appreciates Gen. Washington. The pill bearers are much n ore d stinguished objects than the coffin

It is not strange therefore, that sundry gentlemen should by diot of pard drinking and esting persuade themselves that they are especial guardians of the name of Webster, the especial inher ters of the principles of Webster, the especial phil sephers to whom alone the length and breadth ; and thickness and beauty of his character have been adequately revealed. But we do think it rather a said care, that one who spent his life, his strength, his talents, his nousual powers in battling against the Democratic party, and to whom we are indebted for some of the brightest illustrations of its perfidy to Freedom, and of its subserviency to Savery, should now be obliged to depend upon those ancient Democrats, the Hop. Rufus Choste, and the Hop. Caleb Cushing, for eulogium. Yes, this beautiful brace of Democratic charmers, who are supporting James Buchanan, whom Mr. Webster denounced and despised-Free Trade, which Mr. Webster dentunced -the Extension of Stavers, which Mr. Webster denounced-Execu tive Corruption, which Mr. Webster denounced-War wased for the acquisition of Foreign Territory, which Mr. Webster denounced-are to rehearse his virtues and recapitulate his services. There never was such a hugger-mugger attempted before since the world was created. Upon this eventful night, they had better double padiock the temb door at Marchfield, or a ghostly guest may mar the festivities of the Revere House and drive the patriotic revellers quaking to their sheets.

That statesman who leaves a name only is sincerely to be prized. It is upon deeds, not words, that true reputation must rest. Fame is no plant that grows in mortal soil, and as the soil of Marshfield was emphatically mortal, we do not think Mr. Cheate's top-dressing or Mr. Cushing's subdressing will make it particularly heavenly.

The Montgomery Daily Advertiser is informed that subpense have been served upon several planters in Georgia, suspected of having purchased portions of the cargo of Africans lately tutroduced into that State, with a view to employ them as witnesses in the legal proceedings now pending in reference to that importation. The Advertiser, though formerly an advocate for the revival of the slave-trade, has now changed its mind. It was misled, so to states, by the smart of injustice on the part of the North, by its mournful feelings at the sight of "the unequal struggle between a handful of Southern bettees and the bordes of Northern marauders on "the plains of Kansas," and by the delusive hope of redeening these Southern haroes from their ou merical inferiority by backing them up by an im portation of African negroes. Upon second thoughts, however, The Advertise

s convinced of its error; and it is now satisfied, "after mature and careful consideration," that the revival of the African Slave-Trade, instead of being the saivation, would be the ruin of the South -in our opinion a very just and sound conclusion. The Advertiser, however, in that true spirit of disinterested bepevolence for which our Southern bettern are so distinguished-upholding as they do the institution of Slavery at great cost to themseives solely for the benefit of the negroes -- scores to place its argument on mere prudential grounds. It opposes the revival of the African Slave-Trade exclusively on grounds of humanity. Not, however, the homanity that causes to flow "the bypocrital tears of the Beechers and Sumners of the North." On the contrary, The Advertiser considers that the transfer of the negroes from their savage homes in Africa to the civilized refinements and religious privileges of our Alaban a cotton plantation, would be to to m a boon indeed. But, unfortunately this boon cannot be conferred through the medium of the slave-trace, except by storing up war and rapine in Africa, so that for one negro transferred to plan tation felicity, ten or a dozen would be killed on the spot-not to insist upon the separation of femilies, of which, even under the existing system, the South, as The Advertiser thinks, sees quite pough. "That it would be better," says The Advertiser, "if every African had a Southern master, we all admit; better for him in this world and in the next." "But that it is justihable to encourage the murder of one handred Africans in the endeavor to bring a dozen of them under a mester's case"-that is a matter

which the homanity of The Advertiser sticks at. We have our doubts, however, whether the re vival of the African slave trade can be successfully combatted by this sort of argument. It will be ust as easy for the slave-traders to reply to it by a charge against The Advertiser of shedding "hypo-'critical tears" and indulging in gross exaggerations on a topic of which it knows nothing as it is for The Adverser to bring the same charge against the Beeche s and Summers of the North."

Mr. Joseph Blunt ressed to be District-Attorney

of New-York on Saturday last, having held the position for three mouths. As we applauded his appointment to the function, we certainly have a right to say that his administration of it has been emirently hororable to houself and advantageous to the public. Though the brevity of his term of authorns allowed comparatively little opportunity of usefulness, Mr. Blunt has rendered this abort period me morable in the history of our affairs. We speak within bounds when we say that the city has pever had a mogistrate who has discharged his efficial duties with more courage, ability, and success, or who has carried with him back to private life more of the esteem and approval of there whose estrem and approval should be most highly valued. We make these remarks with the more emphasis, because Mr. Blunt's advent to has a Club which augually, in the month of office was bailed by the speers of The Evening Post, while his official conduct has received the repeated condemnation of The N. Y. Tones. both journals from which a more just style of commeet might perhaps have been expected; and also because some of those members of the bar who are much engaged in the Criminal Courts, have not seen fit to steak of his course with complacency or approbation. In these three mouths Mr. Blust his tried Michael Cancenti, and, at last, produced his convic-It is to fan the tree of self-complacency. It is to Michael Cancerni, and, at last, procured his conviction of the self-converse while many the Boad, weatherhound, upward of the certain little great men show with what perfect tion for the killing of Eugene anderson; be has provinced up all cases.

file a persons comment in the affect of the Corporation, "to have yet to be tried; he has prom that he is dead. The real purpose, as the reader cuted with such vigor the famous to a second of certain members of our former City Government that, after a prolong o struggle, they were not say defeated in their motions to gassh the indictment but thought it more prudent to forfelt their bail rather than proceed to trial; he has coused varous abuses in some of the public offices to be corrected; he has brought to the public no tice the loose and unsatisfactory masser is which the accounts of the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Jurors are kept, as wed as the loose and unsatisfactory manner in which indictments are held back and suppressed in the office of the District-Attorney-all owing to the absence of sufficient responsibility on the part of those officials and sufficient public oversight of their proceedings. He has brought to public notice a scandalous arrangement, by which the party holding the influential position of official counsel of the Sheriff and of the Police Commissioners is to the habit of acting also as the counsel of criminals whom both the Police and the Sheriff are called upon to punish and restrain. We dare say there are other points in Mr. Bluot's administration which are equally deserving of commendation; but these are what our recollection now suggests. The most important consideration, however, is this, that, from its peculiarities, the public have come to understand that a great conservative power to restrain official corruption and prevent ficial abuses is lodge tin the hands of the Distr et-

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

Attorney; and that many of the evds which afflict

this community, and which are too often supposed

to be beyond remedy, may be corrected if the in-

cumbent of that office shall possess the necessary

boldness, fidelity and perseverance,

From Washington. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1859. Gov. Sam Medery of Kansas has made a requi-

sition on the President for military aid in suppress ing the disturbances in the Territory, near Fort Scott. Leading Democrats here deprecate Federal interference in the matter, as tending to revive tae Kaneas agitation. Government has not received any information

relative to the landing of the fillibusters of the schooper Susar, intelligence of which was received last night by Gen. Hearingsen. Important dispatches from the Gulf of Mexico

were received yesterday, which led to prolonged consultations between the President, Gen. Cass, and Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain. Mr. Preston started for New-York this afternoon.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2, 1859. The Interior Department has been officially advised and placed in possession of the proliminary torus of the treaty with the Navejoe Indiana.

Three delegates, engaged respectively in promoting the interests of the prospective organized Territories of Avizona, Sierra Nevada, and Dakota, are now in Washington, and a fourth, for a similar pursoe, is daily expected from Colona, (the Pike's Peak re-

The digert of the statistics of manufactures of the seventh corsus will be transmitted to Congress tois week; the results are highly interesting, and will tend to facilitate foture investigations in reference to that bratch of the statistics. Many of the Congressional absentees have returned

A Secret Convention of Iron Masters commences here to-morrow. Ex Senator Cooper of Pannsy vania, delivers an address in the evening. It is rumored that a formidable movement is about to be inaugurated.

The Late Railroad Disaster.

Conumers, Geo., Saturday, Jan. 1, 1850.
Twelve dead bodies were brought from the scene of he Ranfroad cata-trophe to this city to-day. There were on the train seven other persons, who are not yet so courted for. The read is washed away at different points to the extent of forty miles.

The reporter of The Sun bas returned from the seene of the late disaster and gives the following names of killed: Mr. LEVERITT and three children, of Rapides

Mrs. Smith of Texas.

Two Missis Ginos of Alabama. Mr. MILLER eppiceer.

Mr. BUCKE, fireman. W. H. SSELL, train band. The bodies have all been recovered, except an infant of Mr Leverstis. The race horse "Moidore" wes

The cars fell thirty feet, emptying the passengers nto the stream. The first reports were greatly exaggerated.

Gas Explosion in Worcester.

Woncesten, Mass., Jan. 2, 1859.

A two-story brick engine-house in this city was blown up so thoroughly yes terday afternoon, with all its contexts, that not one brick remains upon another. A fire had been made in the engine-house the night before. It is supposed that the gas, which had been smelling strong on the premises for a day or two, had communicated from the main pipe to the cellar, and that when it reached the room where the explosion occurred completely shattered the building to atoms. The large school-nouse, not 20 feet distant, had its centered completely shattered the ballding to atome The large school-house, not 29 feet distant, had its windows on every side almost entirely blown in, and the building itself was otherwise schoolsy injured. All the neighboring houses suffered in the same way. Bricks, atomes and refuse generally flow in every directions. tion. The concursion was perceptibly felt to every part of the city, causing general construction. Tas damage will probably be at least \$10,000.

Unburied Trojans.

Unburied Trojans.

Thor, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1859.

Great excitement prevailed in this city this evening consequent upon the discovery of two dead bodies, one of them partially dissected, in a building in Congress street. A crowd of several hundred persons asserb bed and threatened to tear down the building. Fixally, coffins were propored, and the bodies taken away. The room in which they were found was completely suited.

Fire in Westlield, Mass.

The bilding owned and occupied by H. R. and G. L. Plimpt n of 62 White street, New York, for the menofactore of secretary bedates a was with its contents in irely destroyed by fire, last night. Loss \$10 000; insured for \$5 000 in the Etna Office of Machine. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Sailing of the Fulton for New-York HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.
The s'eastable Fulton, having couled, sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for New-York.

PORT BOYAL-Arr. Nov. 15 brig B. E. Wilkinsen, from Ma bias. 90th Col S rorsen. Jacksonville. 20th, sohr. Am Hube, Phimery, New York. 22d, brig Sarah Peters, New York. 20th, Herret and, Crowell Philadelphia. Sin. Nov. 24, ber Pavin Nichels, Piels Black River. 28th, brig S. G. Casioner, Trompe in November. Den 17, origs, Breeze, Outerwidge,

compacts North Bay, Dealer, senants, from Battleton band Northern Jan. 1.—The robt. Semants, from Battleton band, Northern Semants, of Hox Island, with to So haded, orne in collectal yesterday, of